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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/753,544	01/03/2001	Edward J. Zylka	MOT-D2410	1731
24375	7590	10/14/2004		
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C. DEPT. MOT UNITED PLAZA, SUITE 1600 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER TIV, BACKHEAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2151	

DATE MAILED: 10/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/753,544

Applicant(s)

ZYLKA ET AL.

Examiner

Backhean Tiv

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This is a response to the amendment filed on 7/26/04. Claims 1-15 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,3-4,10,14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,078,914 issued to Redfern in view of US Patent 6,671,714 issued to Weyer et al.(Weyer).

As per claim 1, Redfern teaches an information system for selectively providing information in response to a request from a user, the information system comprising(col.2,lines 56-57):

a first memory, for storing a first database of information(Fig.5, element 512);

a second memory, for storing; a second database of information(Fig.1);

a first search unit, for analyzing said request and retrieving information related to said request from said first memory to generate a first output information signal(col.4,lines 8-24, Fig.1, 24, 32, 38, 36, 42);

a second search unit, for analyzing said first output information signal and

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retrieving information related to said first output information signal from said second memory to generate a second output information signal(col.4,lines 23-27, Fig.1, elements 46, 50, 58, 62).

However, Redfern does not teach a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage; and an output unit, for generating an e-mail to said user which includes the address of said webpage.

Weyer teaches a webpage unit for receiving a first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage(col.5, lines 33-35); and an output unit, for generating an e-mail to said user which includes the address of said webpage(col.6,lines 15-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern to add a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage; and an output unit, for generating an e-mail to said user which includes the address of said webpage as taught by Weyer in order to allow on-line communications with people(Weyer, col.1,lines 45-49).

One ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine Redfern and Weyer in order to receive instructions informing the recipient of how the access a created website through an email(Weyer, col.6, lines 15-24).

As per claim 3, the information system of claim 1 whereby said first and second memories are portions of a single memory(Weyer, col.12,line 34).

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It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern to have a first and second memory be part of a single memory as taught by Weyer in order to store information in one place(Weyer, Fig.1, element 115).

One ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine Redfern and Weyer in order to reduce cost by having data stored in one memory instead of several memories.

As per claim 4, the information system of claim 1 whereby said first and second search units comprise a single search unit(Redfern, col.4,lines 29-34). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 10, a system for selectively providing information in response to a request from a user, the system comprising(Redfern, col.2,lines 56-57):

a first memory, for storing a first database of information(Fig.5, element 512);

a second memory, for storing a second database of information(Fig.1);

a user connection, for providing said user access to said first database of information, wherein said user makes said request and generates a first output information signal(Redfern, col.9, lines 13-27);

a first search unit, for analyzing said first output information signal and retrieving information related to said first output information signal from said second memory to generate a second output information signal(Redfern, col.4,lines 8-24, Fig.1, 24, 32, 38, 36, 42);

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a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage(Weyer, col.5, lines 33-35); and

an output unit, for generating an e-mail to said user which includes the address of said webpage(Weyer, col.6,lines 15-24).

Reasons for motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 14, a system for selectively providing information in response to a request from a user, the system comprising (Redfern, col.2,lines 56-57):

a memory, for storing first and second databases of information(Figure 5, element 512);

a search unit, for analyzing said request and retrieving information related to said

request information said first database to generate first output information signal(Redfern, col.4,lines 29-34);

and for analyzing said first output information signal and retrieving information related to said first output information signal from said second database to generate a second output information signal(Redfern, col.4,lines 8-27);

a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and

selectively displaying said signals on a webpage(Weyer, col.6,lines 15-24); and

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an output unit, for generating an e-mail to said user, the e-mail including the web address of said webpage(Weyer, col.6,lines 15-24).

Reasons for motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

Claims 2,5-6,11-13,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,078,914 issued to Redfern in view of US Patent 6,671,714 issued to Weyer et al.(Weyer) in further view of US Patent 6,256,663 issued to Davis.

Redfern in view of Weyer teaches all the limitations of claim 1, however does not teach as per claim 2, the information system of claim 1 further including a security system for permitting limited access to said information system upon the receipt of an access code; wherein said e-mail further includes said access code for permitting access to said webpage by said user.

Davis teaches further including a security system for permitting limited access to said information system upon the receipt of an access code(col.1,lines 57-59); wherein said e-mail further includes said access code for permitting access to said webpage by said user(col.5,line 33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern in view of Weyer to add further including a security system for permitting limited access to said information system upon the receipt of an access code; wherein said e-mail further includes said access code for permitting access to said webpage by said

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user as taught by Davis in order to acquire feedback regarding products (Davis, col.1,lines 14-21).

One ordinary skill in the art would combine Redfern, Weyer and Davis in order to provide a system for authorized users to certain information(Davis, col.5, lines 32-34).

Claims 5 and 12 are of the same scope as a combination of claims 1 and 2, therefore are rejected based on the same rationale (see claim 1 and 2 rejection). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1 and 2.

As per claim 6, the method of claim 5, wherein said access information comprises: a URL to locate the webpage(Davis, col.1,line 57) and an access code to permit viewing of said selective display by said user(Davis, col.1,lines 58-59). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 5.

Claims 11 and 15 are of the same scope as claim 2, therefore are rejected based on the same rationale (see claim 2 rejection). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 2.

Claim 13 are of the same scope as claim 6, therefore are rejected based on the same rationale (see claim 13 rejection). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,078,914 issued to Redfern in view of US Patent 6,671,714 issued to Weyer et al.(Weyer) in further view of US Patent 6,256,663 issued to Davis in further view of US Patent 6,490,575 issued to Berstis.

Redfern in view of Weyer in further view of Davis teaches all the limitations of claim 6, however does not teach as per claim 7, the method of claim 6, whereby said first database is remotely located from said second database.

Berstis teaches whereby said first database is remotely located from said second database(col.3, line 62,col.9,line 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Redfern in view of Weyer in further view of Davis to add whereby said first database is remotely located from said second database as taught by Berstis in order to improve efficiency and comprehensiveness of distributed data network searches(col.3,lines 37-39).

One ordinary skill in the art would combine Redfern, Weyer, Davis, and Berstis to provide a method in which a user can access network databases among a hierarchical of network database(Berstis, col.1, lines 6-12).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,078,914 issued to Redfern in view of US Patent 6,671,714 issued to Weyer et al.(Weyer) in further view of US Patent 6,490,575 issued to Berstis.

As per claim 8, Redfern teaches an information system for selectively providing information in response to a request from a user, the system

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comprising(col.2,lines 56-57):a link unit for retrieving said portion of information related to said request said

remote memory and generating a first output information signal(col.4,lines 8-24);

a first search unit, for analyzing said first output information signal, retrieving information related to said first output information signal, and generating a second output information signal(col.4,lines 8-27); first memory, for storing a second database of information(Figure 5, element 512).

However, Redfern does not teach a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage; and an output unit for generating an e-mail to said user including the address of said webpage.

Weyer teaches a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage(col.6,lines 15-24); and an output unit for generating an e-mail to said user including the address of said webpage(col.6,lines 15-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern to add a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage; and an output unit for generating an e-mail to said user including the address of said webpage as taught by Weyer in order to allow on-line communications with people(col.1,lines 45-49).

One ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine Redfern and Weyer in order to receive instructions informing the recipient of how the access a created website through an email(Weyer, col.6, lines 15-24).

Redfern in view of Weyer does not teach a remote memory, located remotely from said information system for storing a first database of information, including at least a portion of information related to said request.

Berstis teaches a remote memory, located remotely from said information system for storing a first database of information, including at least a portion of information related to said request(col.3,lines 62-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern in view of Weyer to add a remote memory, located remotely from said information system for storing a first database of information, including at least a portion of information related to said request as taught by Berstis in order to improve efficiency and comprehensiveness of distributed data network searches(col.3,lines 37-39).

One ordinary skill in the art would combine Redfern, Weyer, and Berstis to provide a method in which a user can access network databases among a hierarchical of network database(Berstis, col.1, lines 6-12).

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,078,914 issued to Redfern in view of US Patent 6,671,714 issued to Weyer et al.(Weyer) in further view of US Patent 6,490,575 issued to Berstis in further view of US Patent 6,256,663 issued to Davis.

Redfern in view of Weyer in further view of Berstis teaches all the limitations of claim 8, however does not teach as per claim 9, wherein said e-mail further includes an access code for selectively permitting access to said webpage by said user.

Davis teaches wherein said e-mail further includes an access code for selectively permitting access to said webpage by said user(col.1,lines 58-59, col.5,line 33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Redfern in view of Weyer in further view of Berstis to add wherein said e-mail further includes an access code for selectively permitting access to said webpage by said user as taught by Davis in order to acquire feedback regarding products (Davis, col.1,lines 14-21).

One ordinary skill in the art would combine Redfern, Weyer, Berstis, and Davis in order to provide a system for authorized users to certain information(Davis, col.5, lines 32-34).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claim 1, the applicant argues that Redfern does not teach " first search is conducted from the first database using a keyword or any other search

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term input by the user, and the second search is conducted from the second database using the results of the first search". The claim language does not state this limitation. The claim language states

"a first search unit, for analyzing said request and retrieving information related to said request from said first memory to generate a first output information signal; a second search unit, for analyzing said first output information signal and retrieving information related to said first output information signal from said second memory to generate a second output information signal."

As per claim 1, Redfern clearly teaches "a first search unit, for analyzing said request and retrieving information to said request from said first memory to generate a first output information signal", Fig.1, elements 32, 38, 36, 42.

Redfern teaches a meta-search engine that submits queries for information from a database and return "hits" which is the first output information signal.

Redfern also teach "a second search unit, for analyzing said first output information signal and retrieving information related to said first output information signal from said second memory to generate a second output information signal", Fig.1, elements 46, 50, 58, 62. After the search engines queries the database, it returns "hits(element 42)", these "hits" are then passed to the "Search Results Filter", where it is combine into a single list and redundancies are removed. In order for the "Search Results Filter" to remove redundancies it must search through the "hits" to compare the "hits" to each

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other. This is the second search unit that analyzes the first output information and generate a second output, which is the "hits" without redundancies.

The applicant also argues that Redfern does not teach "two separate memories for storing two separate databases.", the examiner disagrees. Redfern, Fig.5, element 512, clearly shows the first memory with the first database. The second database in the second memory, is clearly shown in Fig.1, element 46, the "hits" are passed to the "search results filter", when data is passed to the "search results filter", it is stored in a different memory and database from that of Fig.5, element 512.

The applicant argues that Weyer does not teach "a webpage unit for displaying first and second outputs on a webpage". Claim 1 recites the limitation

"a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage."

Weyer clearly teaches "a webpage unit for receiving said first and second output information signals and selectively displaying said signals on a webpage", col.5, lines 33-35. Weyer teaches that the interface server provides a list of information retrieved from the database to the user as a pop-up. The "webpage unit" is the interface server and "selectively displaying signals on a webpage", is the list as a pop-up box.

The applicant merely states that Weyer, does not teach "an output for generating an email notifying the address of the webpage", the applicant has provided no evidence of why Weyer does not teach this limitation.

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As per claim 2-15, the applicant makes the same arguments as claim 1, therefore claims 2-15 are rejected based on the same reason as stated above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Backhean Tiv whose telephone number is (571)272-3941. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 A.M.-12 P.M. and 1 -6 P.M. Monday-Friday.

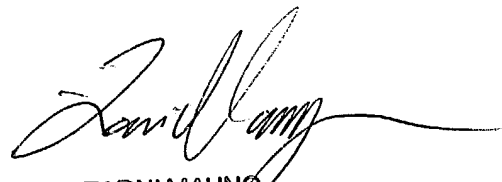
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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ZARNI MAUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER